(e) Inclusion of Guam

The Secretaries shall ensure that adequate representation is afforded to the government of Guam in the Technical Working Group.

(f) Support

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretaries shall make adequate resources available to the Technical Working Group to ensure its efficient and effective operation. The Secretaries may provide staff to assist the Technical Working Group in carrying out its duties and functions.

(g) Authorization of appropriations

There is authorized to be appropriated to each of the Secretaries not more than $450,000 for each of the fiscal years 2006 through 2010 to carry out this section.

(Pub. L. 108–384, §7, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2224.)

§ 8507. Miscellaneous matters

(a) Availability of appropriated funds

Amounts appropriated under this chapter shall remain available until expended.

(b) Administrative expenses

Of the amounts appropriated to carry out this chapter for a fiscal year, the Secretaries may expend not more than five percent to cover the administrative expenses necessary to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 108–384, §8, Oct. 30, 2004, 118 Stat. 2226.)

CHAPTER 112—Biomass Research and Development

Sec.

CODIFICATION

This chapter is comprised generally of title III (§§301–311) of Pub. L. 106–224, June 20, 2000, 114 Stat. 428, as amended. Title III of Pub. L. 106–224 was formerly set out as a note under section 8101 of this title. Section 311 of title III of Pub. L. 106–224, which provided for termination of title III of Pub. L. 106–224 on Sept. 30, 2007, was repealed by Pub. L. 109–58, title IX, §941(h), Aug. 8, 2005, 119 Stat. 878.

§ 8601. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) conversion of biomass into biobased industrial products offers outstanding potential for benefit to the national interest through—

(A) improved strategic security and balance of payments;

(B) healthier rural economies;

(C) improved environmental quality;

(D) near-zero net greenhouse gas emissions;

(E) technology export; and

(F) sustainable resource supply;

(2) the key technical challenges to be overcome in order for biobased industrial products to be cost-competitive are finding new technology and reducing the cost of technology for converting biomass into desired biobased industrial products;

(3) biobased fuels, such as ethanol, have the clear potential to be sustainable, low cost, and high performance fuels that are compatible with both current and future transportation systems and provide near-zero net greenhouse gas emissions;

(4) biobased chemicals have the clear potential for environmentally benign product life cycles;

(5) biobased power can—

(A) provide environmental benefits;

(B) promote rural economic development; and

(C) diversify energy resource options;

(6) many biomass feedstocks suitable for industrial processing show the clear potential for sustainable production, in some cases resulting in improved soil fertility and carbon sequestration;

(7)(A) grain processing mills are biorefineries that produce a diversity of useful food, chemical, feed, and fuel products; and

(B) technologies that result in further diversification of the range of value-added biobased industrial products can meet a key need for the grain processing industry;

(8)(A) cellulosic feedstocks are attractive because of their low cost and widespread availability; and

(B) research resulting in cost-effective technology to overcome the recalcitrance of cellulosic biomass would allow biorefineries to produce fuels and bulk chemicals on a very large scale, with a commensurately large realization of the benefit described in paragraph (1);

(9) research into the fundamentals to understand important mechanisms of biomass conversion can be expected to accelerate the application and advancement of biomass processing technology by—

(A) increasing the confidence and speed with which new technologies can be scaled up; and

(B) giving rise to processing innovations based on new knowledge;

(10) the added utility of biobased industrial products developed through improvements in processing technology would encourage the design of feedstocks that would meet future needs more effectively;

(11) the creation of value-added biobased industrial products would create new jobs in construction, manufacturing, and distribution, as well as new higher-valued exports of products and technology;

(12)(A) because of the relatively short-term time horizon characteristic of private sector investments, and because many benefits of biomass processing are in the national interest, it is appropriate for the Federal Government to provide precommercial investment in fundamental research and research-driven innovation in the biomass processing area; and